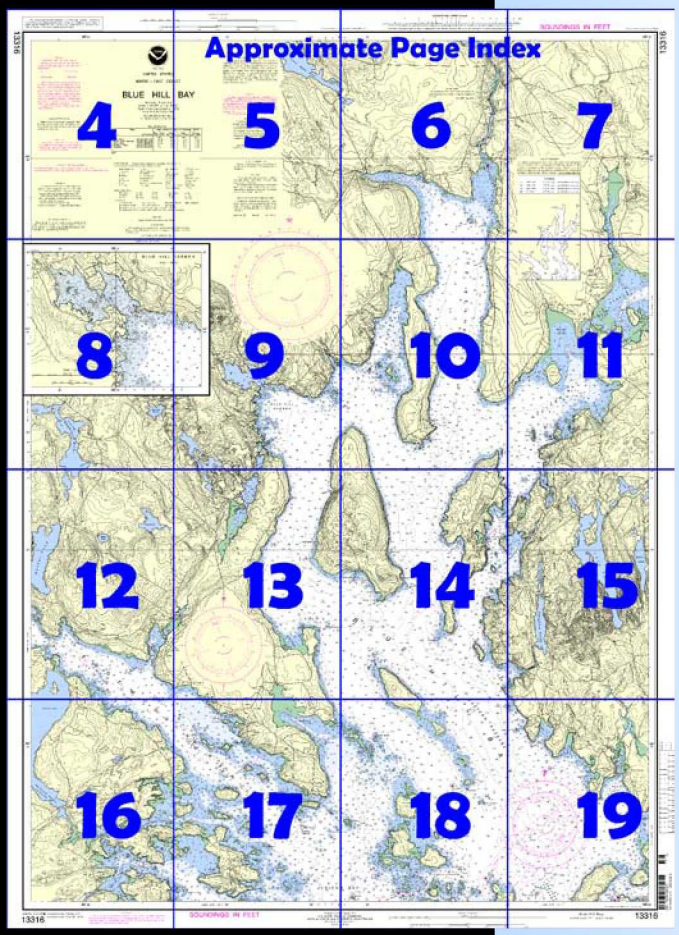
BookletChart™

Blue Hill Bay

(NOAA Chart 13316)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

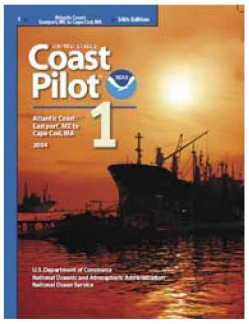
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(283) **Blue Hill Bay**, west of Mount Desert Island, is about 14 miles long. In the bay are several large and some small islands, between which are good channels with deep water. The dangers are comparatively few; the most prominent are marked by buoys. There are numerous coves on both sides of the bay.

(285) The bay is frequented by many cruise sailing vessels, fishing craft, and yachts. Gasoline and provisions are obtainable at most of the villages.

(287) The current floods northward and ebbs southward. Velocities of 2 knots have been observed near Staple Ledge at the south end of the bay.

(288) **Bass Harbor**, in the southwest end of Mount Desert Island just westward of Bass Harbor Head, is an important fishing port. The harbor is sometimes used as an anchorage by vessels bound through the inside passage. The outer harbor is exposed southward, but clear with the exception of **Weaver Ledge,** which is in the middle of the entrance and uncovers 3 feet. Two buoys mark the ledge.

(289) Vessels can enter on either side of Weaver Ledge and anchor between the ledge and the entrance to the inner harbor in depths of 30 to 46 feet, soft bottom in places.

(291) **Bass Harbor** is a village on the east shore of Bass Harbor. It is the headquarters for many fishing vessels and has a fish cannery, which in 1979 was being rebuilt. The twin elevated tanks of the cannery are conspicuous, as is the belfry of a church at the head of the harbor. The cannery wharf, on the east side of the inner harbor about 1.1 miles north of Bass Harbor Head Light, has a reported depth of 7 feet alongside. A smaller seafood company wharf, close northward, has a depth of 10 feet reported alongside. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and some marine supplies are available at this wharf.

(293) A marina with a float landing is on the east side of the outer harbor, about 400 yards southward of the cannery wharf; depths of 10 feet are reported at the float landing. A 30-ton mobile hoist at the marina can handle craft up to 50 feet for hull and engine repairs. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and some marine supplies are available. The slip for the State automobile and passenger ferry to Swans Island and Lunt Harbor on Long Island is close northward of the marina.

(295) **Bernard** There are two fish and lobster wharves with float landing with 6 feet reported alongside. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and some marine supplies can be obtained at the landings.

(299) **Goose Cove**, on the eastern side of Blue Hill Bay 2 miles northwestward of Bass Harbor, is frequented by fishing boats. The cove has good holding ground and offers excellent anchorage for small boats except in heavy southwesterly weather. A shoal is in midharbor.

(305) **Pretty Marsh Harbor** makes into the eastern shore of Blue Hill Bay northeastward of Hardwood Island. There is good anchorage in depths of 8 to 37 feet. **Folly Island,** a grassy island with a few trees, is in the entrance. There are no dangers away from the shore, except for a ledge, covered 3 feet, about 250 yards east of Folly Island. In 1970, two bare rocks were reported on this ledge; caution is advised. Several float landings are on the east side of the harbor.

(319) **Pond Island Passage** is used by vessels entering Blue Hill Bay from westward and sometimes by vessels following the inside route eastward or westward. The passage has a least depth of 19 feet in the buoyed channel, but there are dangers close to the sailing lines. The buoys are colored and numbered for vessels bound westward.

(336) **Blue Hill Harbor**, northwestward of Long Island, is a large bight in the northwestern part of Blue Hill Bay.

(343) Vessels may enter the inner harbor by passing on either side of the Middle Ground. The eastern channel is easier and safer, and leads eastward of the two buoys and northward of the shoal.

(344) It is reported that some small craft, at or near low water, have attempted to pass between the buoys marking the eastern edge of the Middle Ground. It is advisable at all times to pass east and north of both buoys when using the eastern channel.

(345) The western channel, deep and more direct, leads between the unmarked western edge of the Middle Ground and the buoy eastward of Parker Point. Most powered craft use the western channel, and sailing craft the eastern.

(353) The village of **Blue Hill** a hospital, pharmacy, churches, restaurants, lodgings, markets, and a bank. Some repairs can be made. Provisions, water, ice, bottled gas, and marine supplies are available. Diesel fuel and gasoline can be supplied at the landings from tank trucks.

(369) **Blue Hill Bay** is approached from eastward across Bass Harbor Bar; from southward through Eastern Passage between Placentia Island and Swans Island, and from westward through Jericho Bay, which is entered through Merchants Row, Deer Island Thorofare, or Eggemoggin Reach. The channels between Blue Hill and Jericho Bays are Casco Passage, York Narrows, Pond Island Passage, and Flye Island Channel.

These approaches are more or less obstructed by islands and ledges, but are sufficiently marked to be safely navigated in clear weather.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM May 3/03
Corrected through LNM Apr. 22/03

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Ellsworth, ME	KEC-93	162.40 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.282" northward and 1.918" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Submr submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Bass Harbor	(44°14'N/68°21'W)	10.8	10.3	0.4	-4.0
Mount Desert Narrows	(44°26'N/68°22'W)	11.4	10.9	0.4	-4.0
Union River	(44°30'N/68°26'W)	11.3	10.8	0.4	-4.0
Naskeag Harbor	(44°14'N/68°33'W)	11.1	10.6	0.4	-4.0
Sedgwick	(44°18'N/68°38'W)	11.1	10.6	0.4	-4.0

13316

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SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3

68°40' 35'

CAUTION

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44° 30'

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

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⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

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NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

MAINE - EAST COAST

BLUE HILL BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 44°22'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
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(303)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M naut cal mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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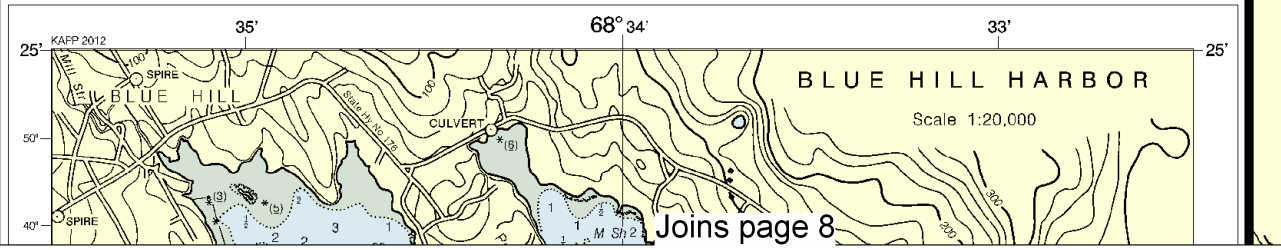

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Navigatio Coast Pilot 1. lished n the l the regulation mander, 1st C Office of the Concord, MA. Refer to c

4

North

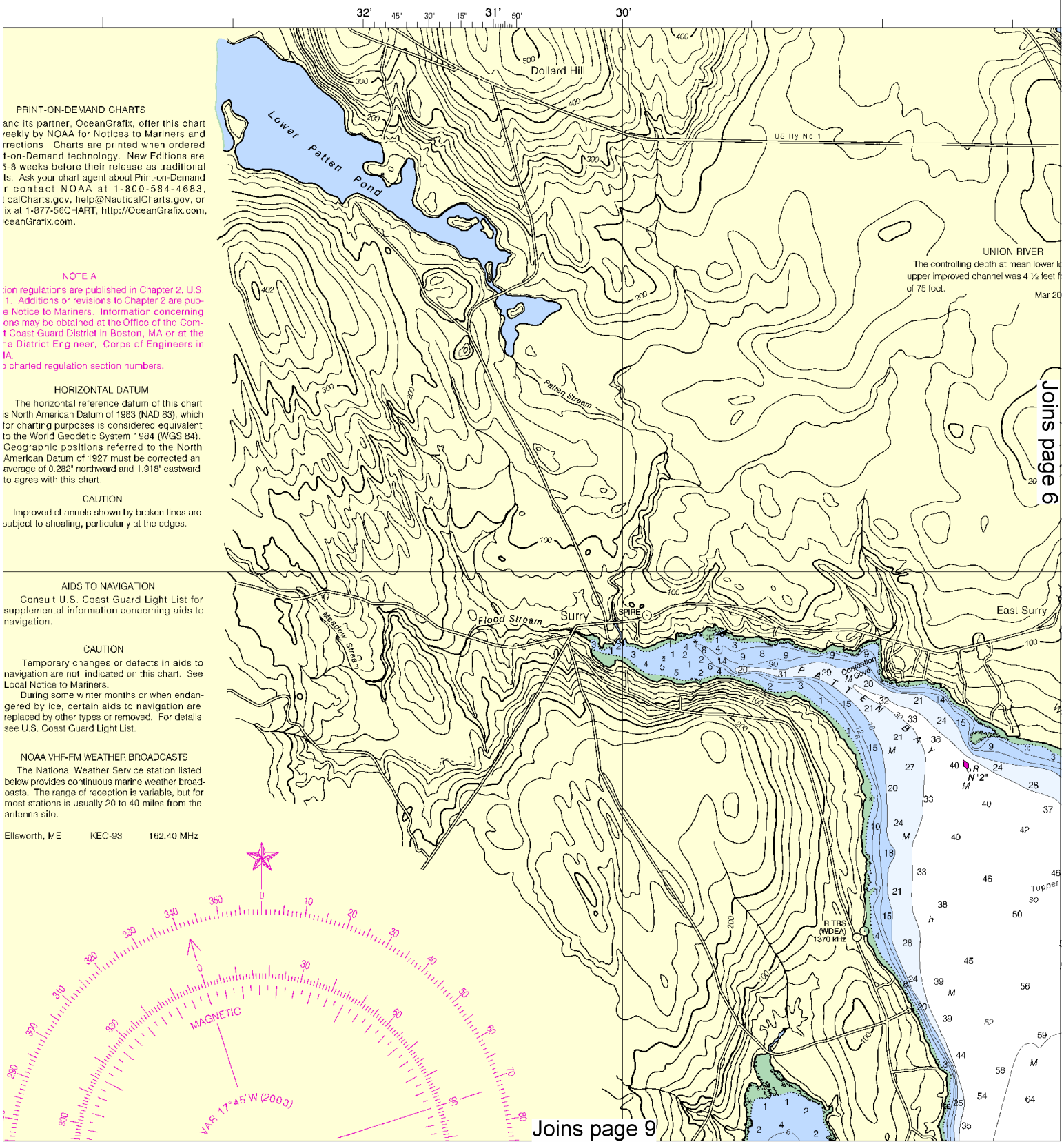
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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anc its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart veekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and rrections. Charts are printed when ordered t-on-Demand technology. New Editions are 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional ts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand r contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, ticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or lix at 1-877-66CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, ceanGrafix.com.

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CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Ellsworth, ME	KEC-93	162.40 MHz

UNION RIVER

The controlling depth at mean lower l upper improved channel was 4 ½ feet f of 75 feet.

Mar 20

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

:40,000

Miles

2 3

ls

0 3000 4000 5000

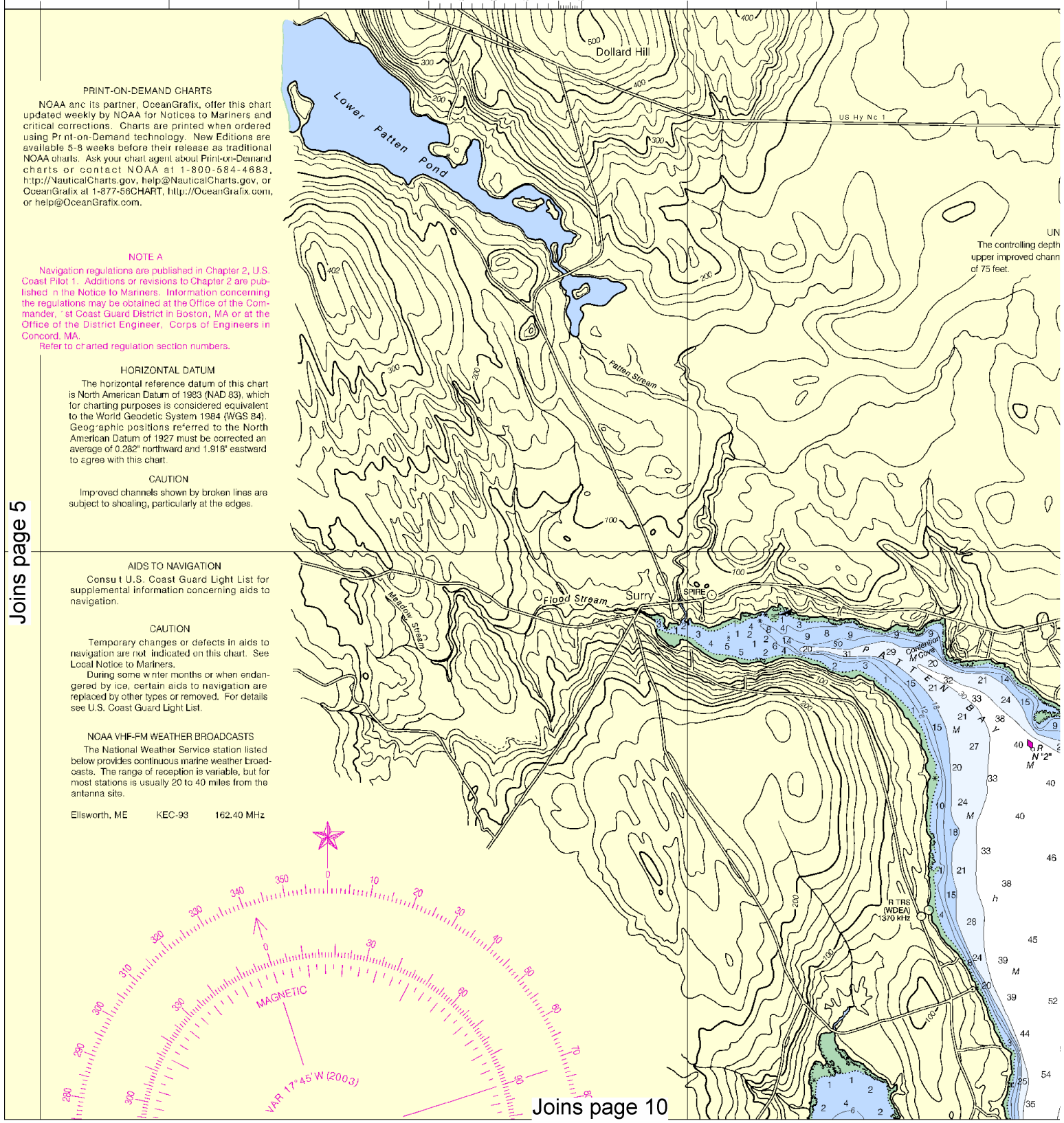
Formerly C&GS 307, 1st Ed., June 1885 G-1962 KAPP 2011

LOGARITHMI

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any u
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour

35' 32' 45" 30" 15" 31' 50' 30'



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Ellsworth, ME KEC-93 162.40 MHz

UN

The controlling depth
upper improved chann
of 75 feet.

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

6

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

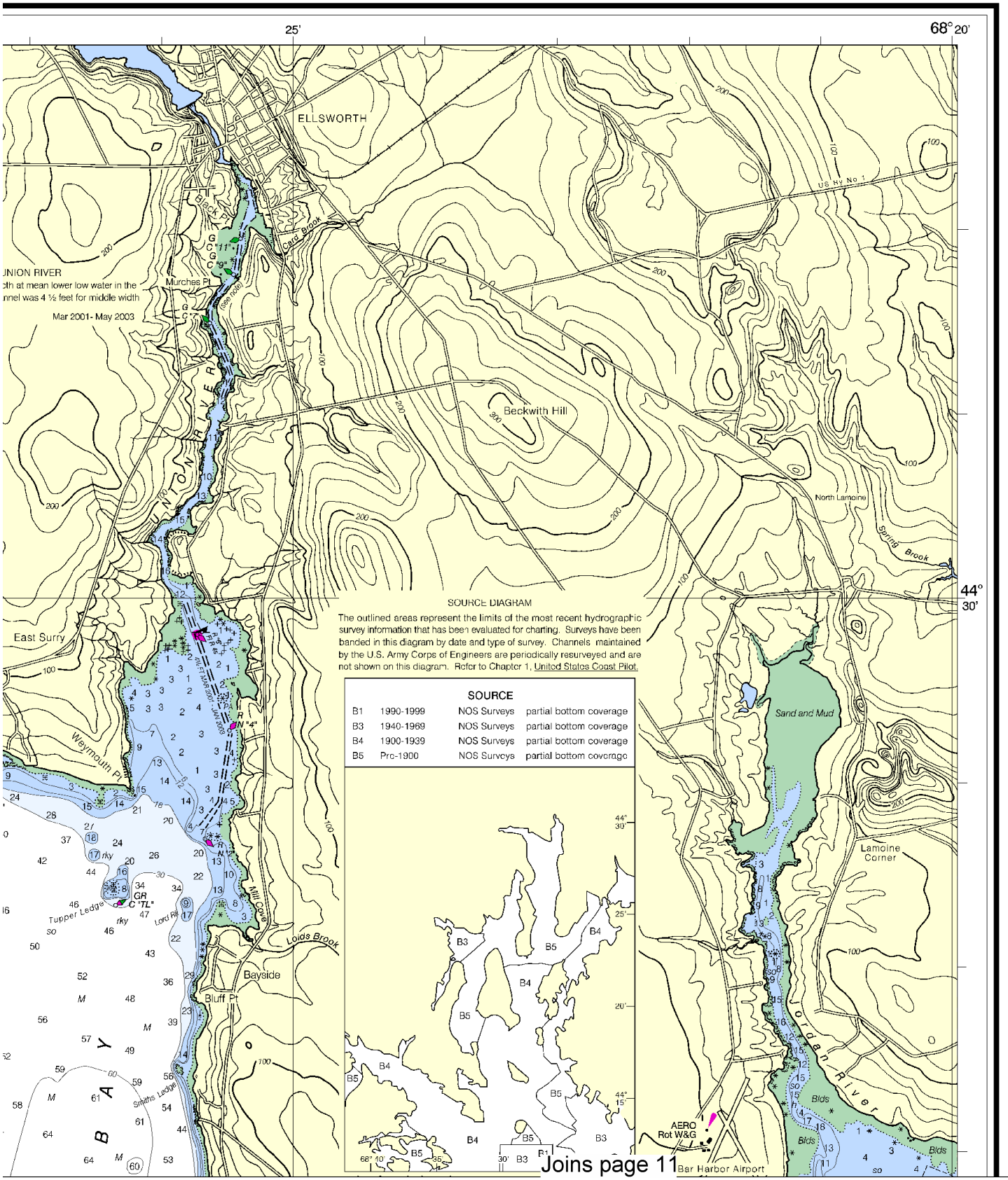
VIIC SPEED SCALE

7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

y unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
our. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13316



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Joins page 4

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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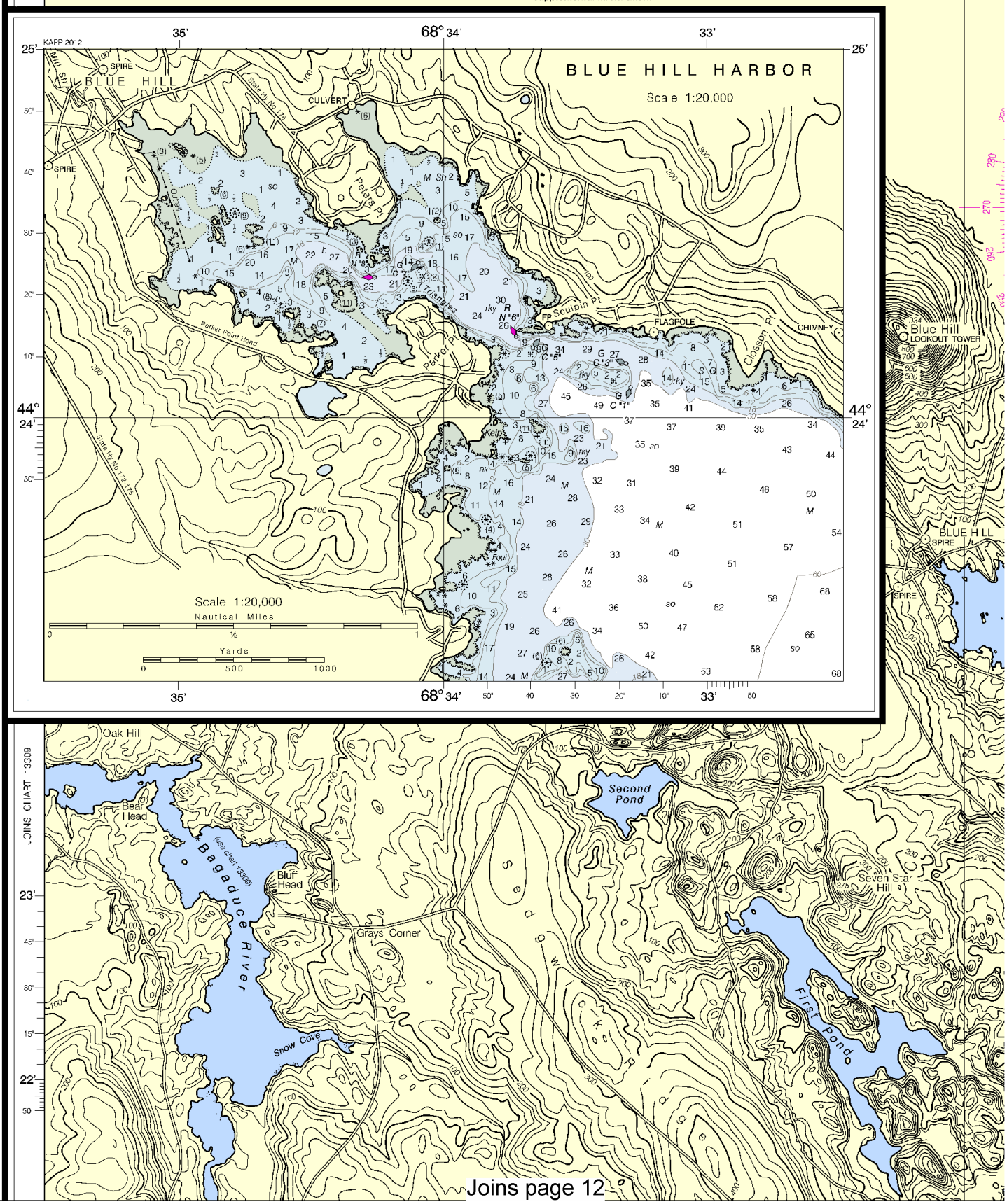


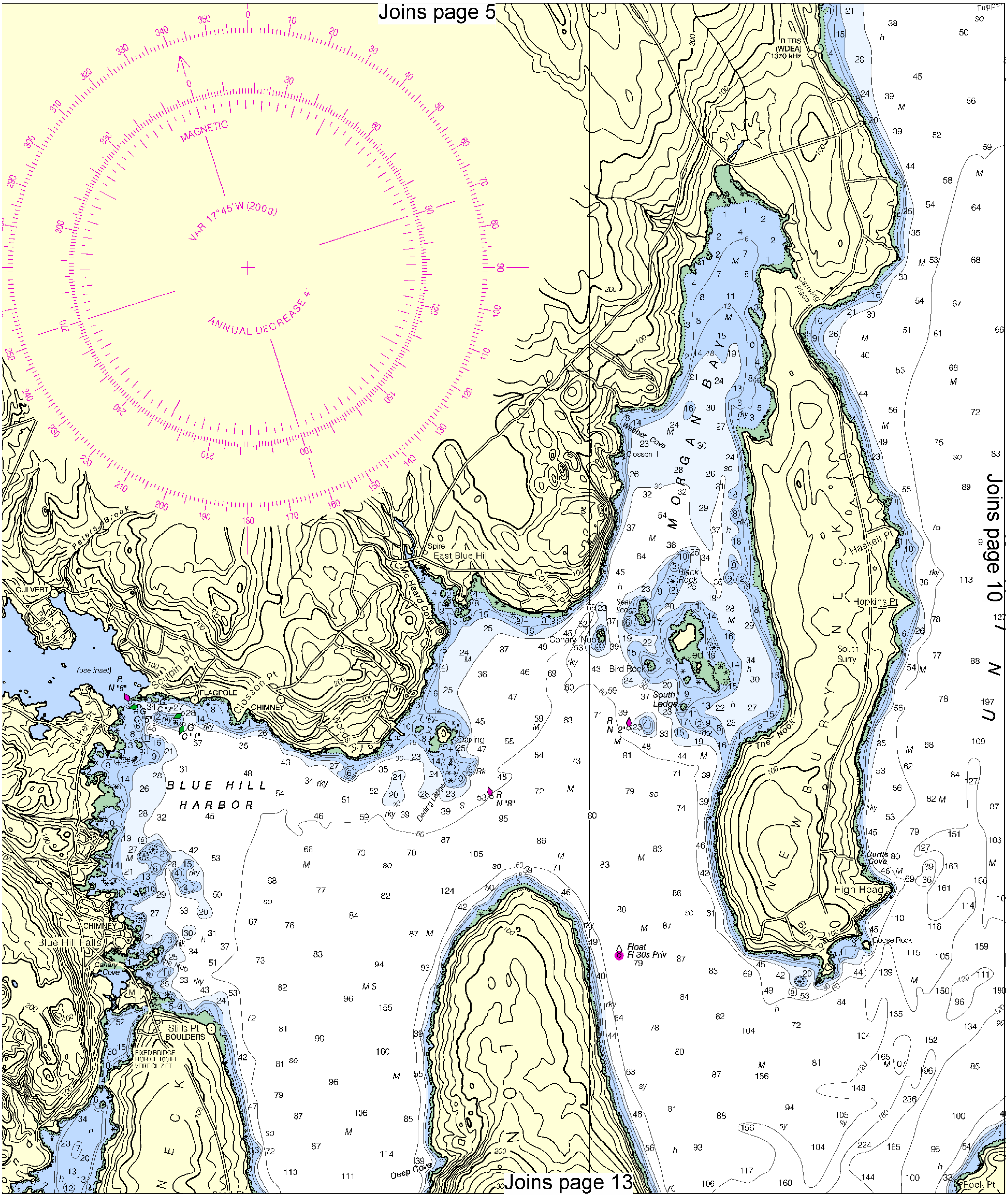
Joins page 12

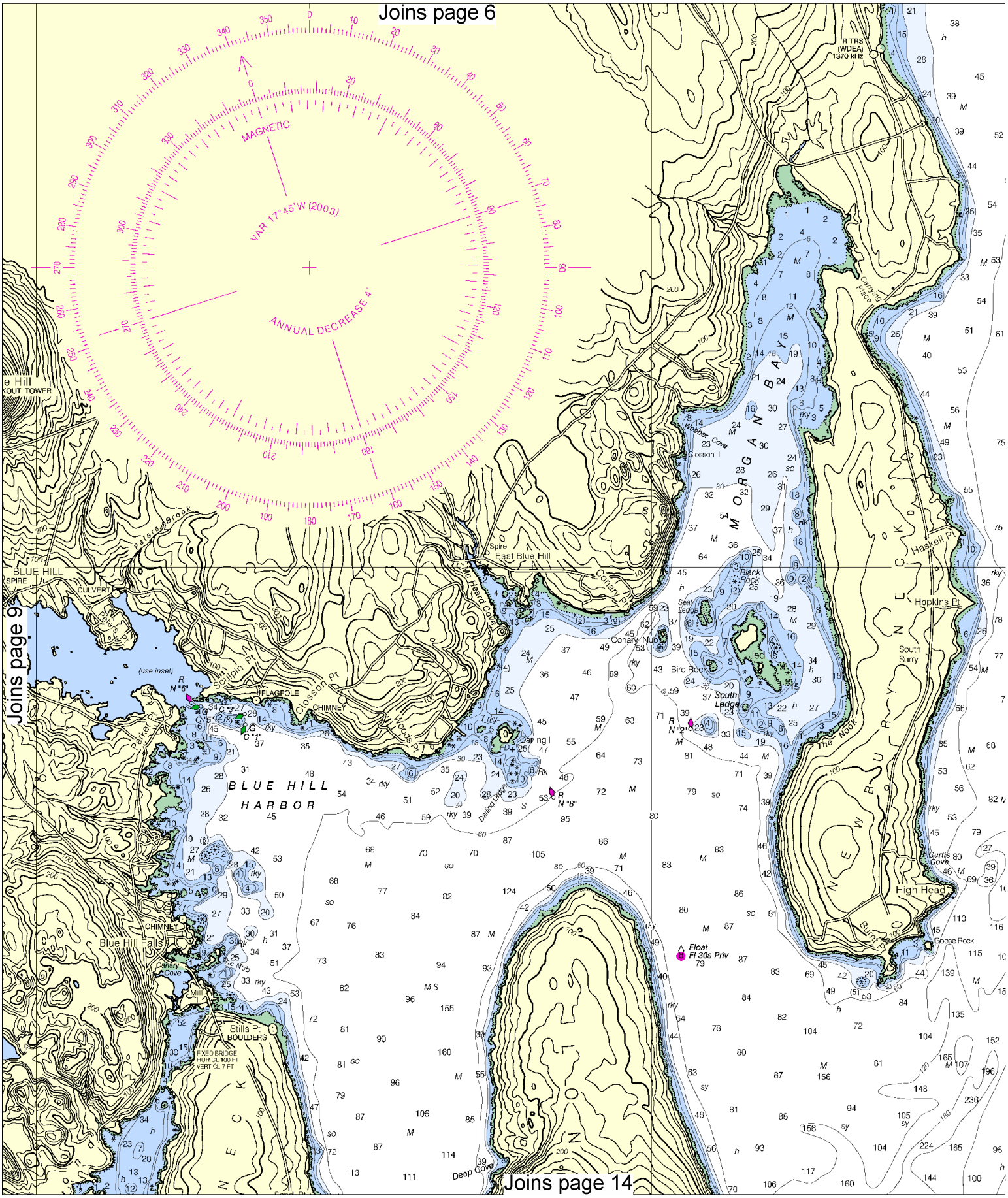
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
MAGNETIC
VAR 17°45'W (2003)
ANNUAL DECREASE 4'
MORGAN BAY
BLUE HILL HARBOR
NEWBURY NECK
East Blue Hill
Spire
Peters Brook
CULVERT
Sculpin Pt
Closson Pt
FLAGPOLE
CHIMNEY
Woods Pt
Mc Heard Cove
Conary Pt
Conary Nub
Webber Cove
Closson I
Black Rock
Seal Ledge
Jed I
Bird Rock
South Ledge
Darling I
Darling Ledge
Parker Pt
Blue Hill Falls
Canary Cove
Mill
Stills Pt
BOULDERS
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 100 FT
VERT CL 7 FT
Deep Cove
Float
Fl 30s Priv
The Nook
Haskell Pt
Hopkins Pt
South Surry
Carrying Place
Curtis Cove
High Head
Burnt Pt
Goose Rock
Rock Pt
R TRS (WDEA) 1370 kHz
(use inset)



10

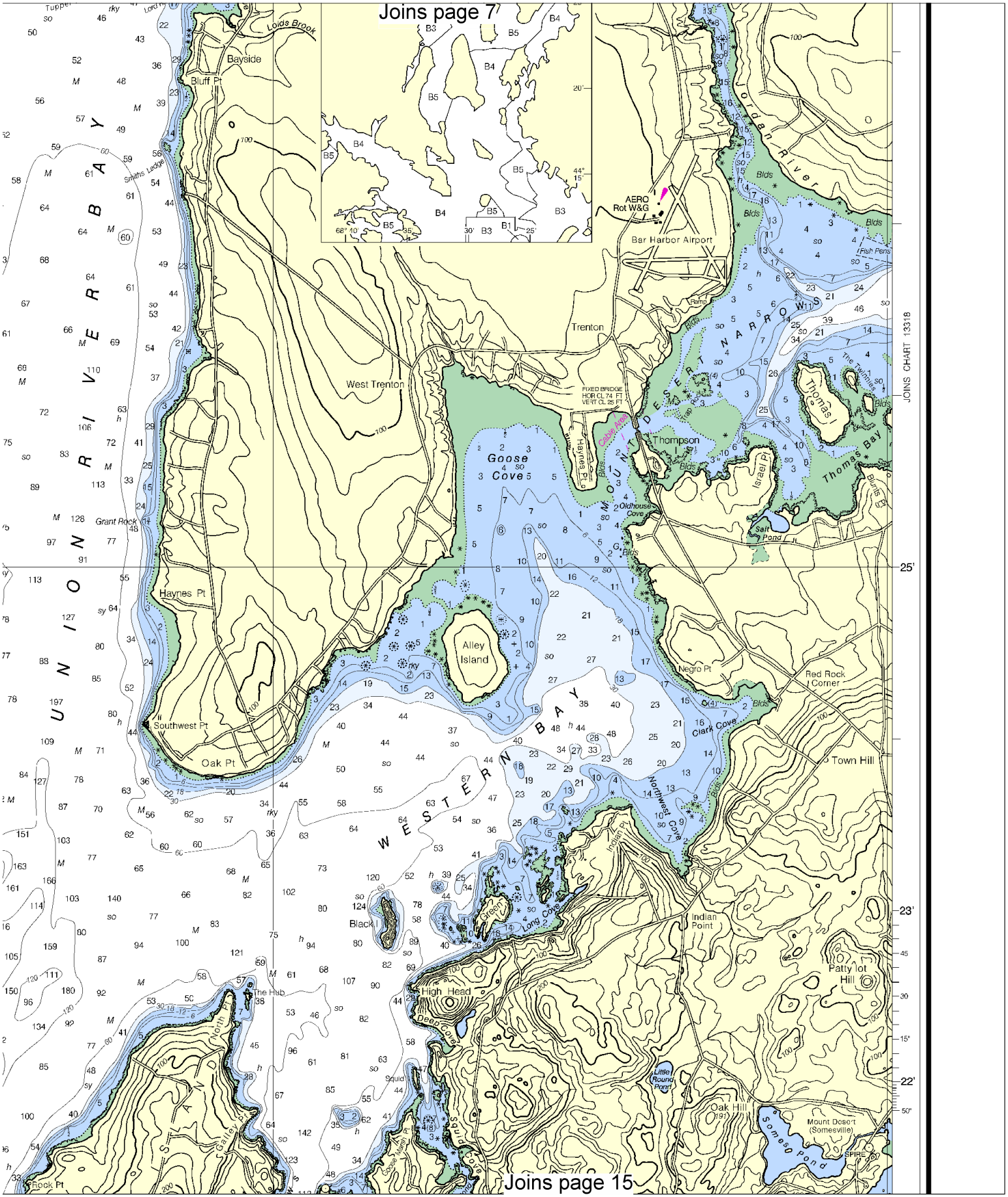
North

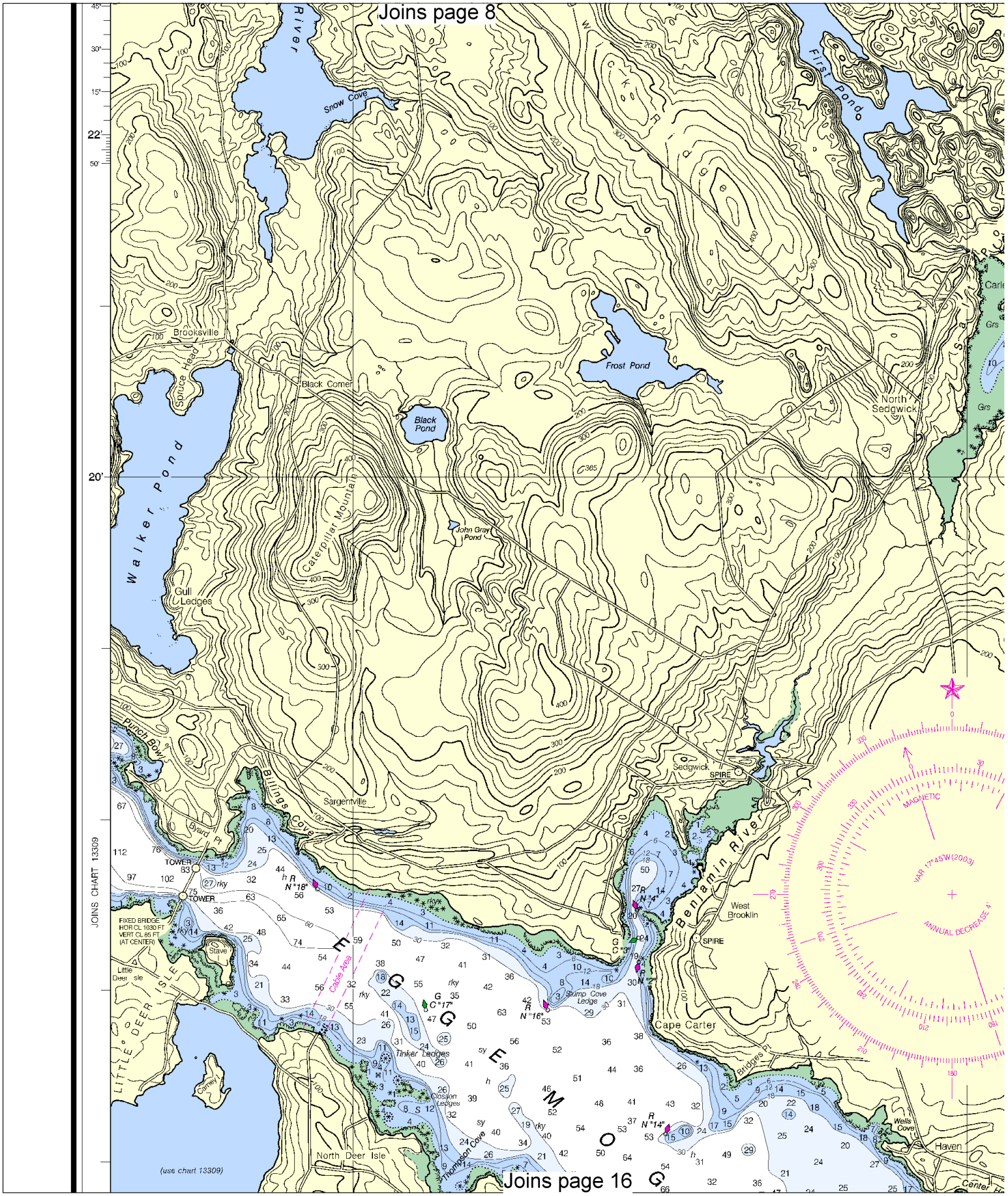
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Bayside
Bluff Pt
Loids Brook
Jordan River
AERO
Rot W&G
Bar Harbor Airport
Trenton
West Trenton
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 74 FT
VERT CL 25 FT
Thompson
Goose Cove
Oldhouse Cove
Salt Pond
Thomas Bay
Israel Pt
Haynes Pt
Alley Island
Negro Pt
Red Rock Corner
Clark Cove
Town Hill
Northwest Cove
Indian Point
Patty Iot Hill
Southwest Pt
Oak Pt
Grant Rock
Black
Green
Long Cove
High Head
Deep Cove
The Hub
North Pt
Gallery Pt
Rock Pt
Squid Cove
Little Round Pond
Oak Hill
Somesville
Mount Desert (Somesville)
Somes Pond
SPIRE
Joins page 15
JOINS CHART 13318
25'
23'
22'



12

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

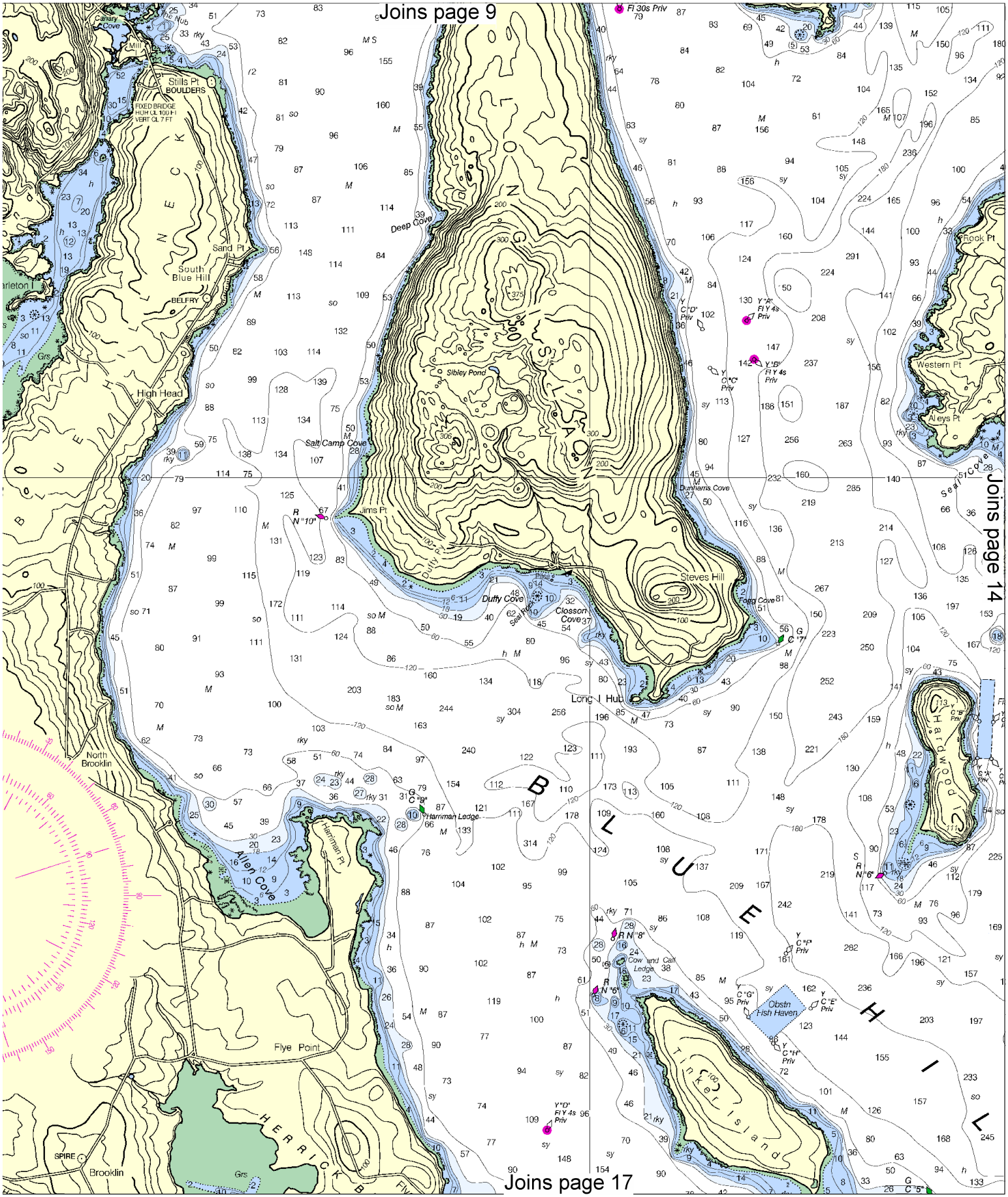
Nautical Miles

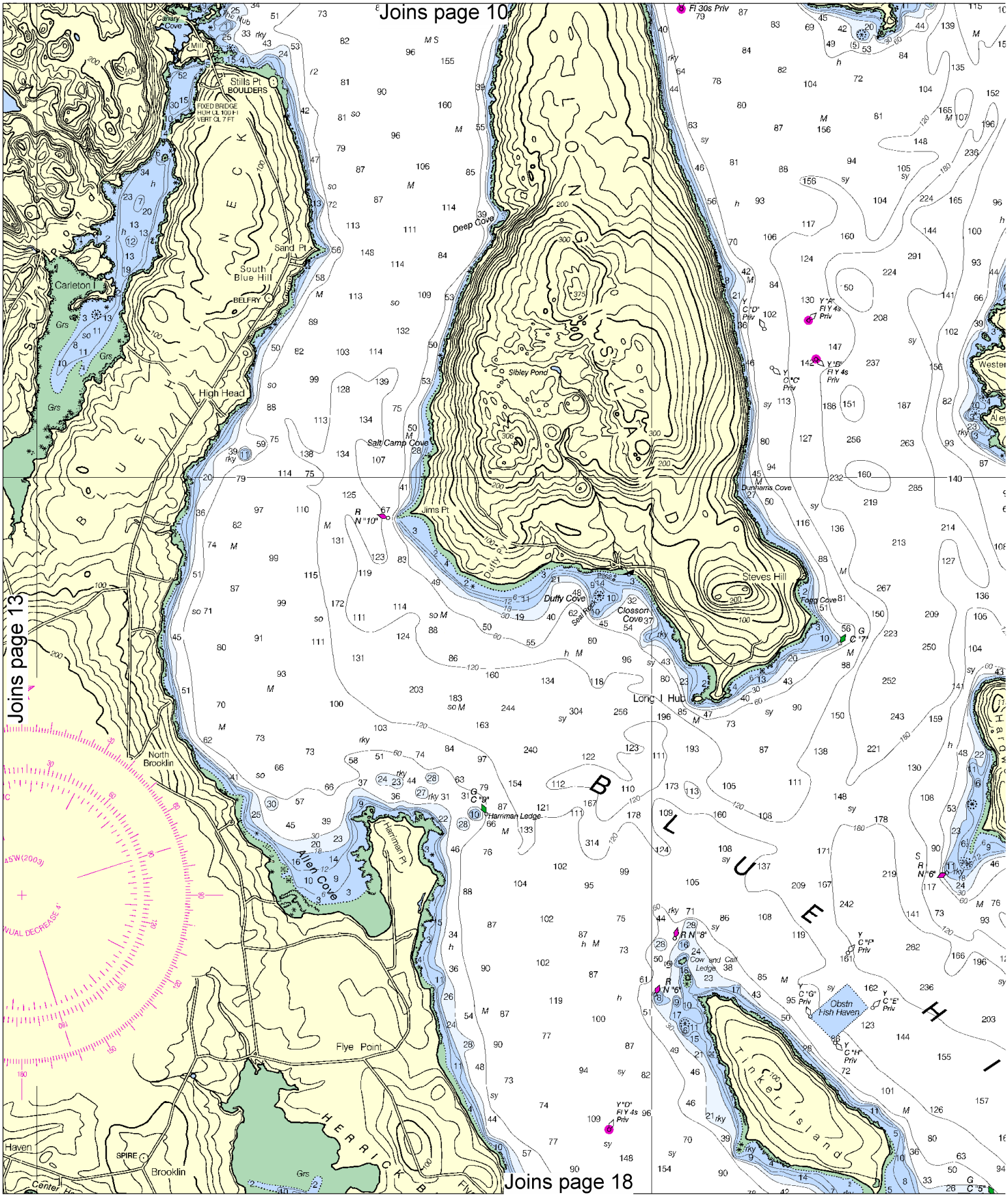
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
Canary Cove
Stills Pt
BOULDERS
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 100 FT
VERT CL 7 FT
Sand Pt
South Blue Hill
BELFRY
High Head
Deep Cove
Sibley Pond
Salt Camp Cove
Jims Pt
Duffy Cove
Steves Hill
Foggs Cove
Closson Cove
Long I Hub
Harriman Ledge
Allen Cove
Harriman Pt
North Brooklin
Flye Point
Brooklin
SPIRE
Grs
Fl 30s Priv
Y "A" Fl Y 4s Priv
Y "C" Priv
Y "15" Fl Y 4s Priv
Dunharris Cove
Rock Pt
Western Pt
Aleys Pt
Seal Cove
Hardwood I
Cow and Calf Ledge
Obstn Fish Haven
Tinker Island
Y "D" Fl Y 4s Priv
BLUE HILL
BOUTILIER PEN
SARGENTVILLE
HERRICK BAY



14

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

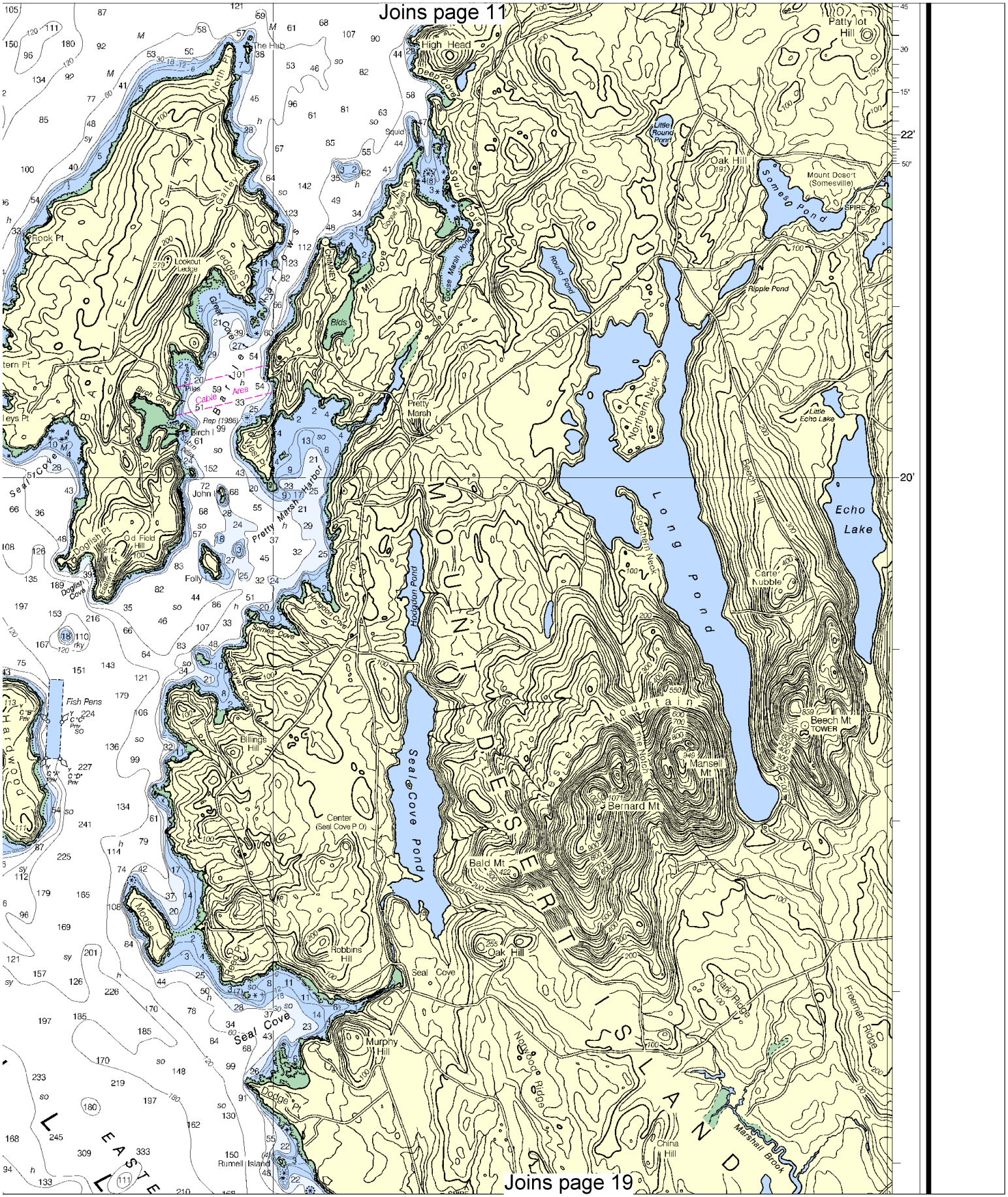
Nautical Miles

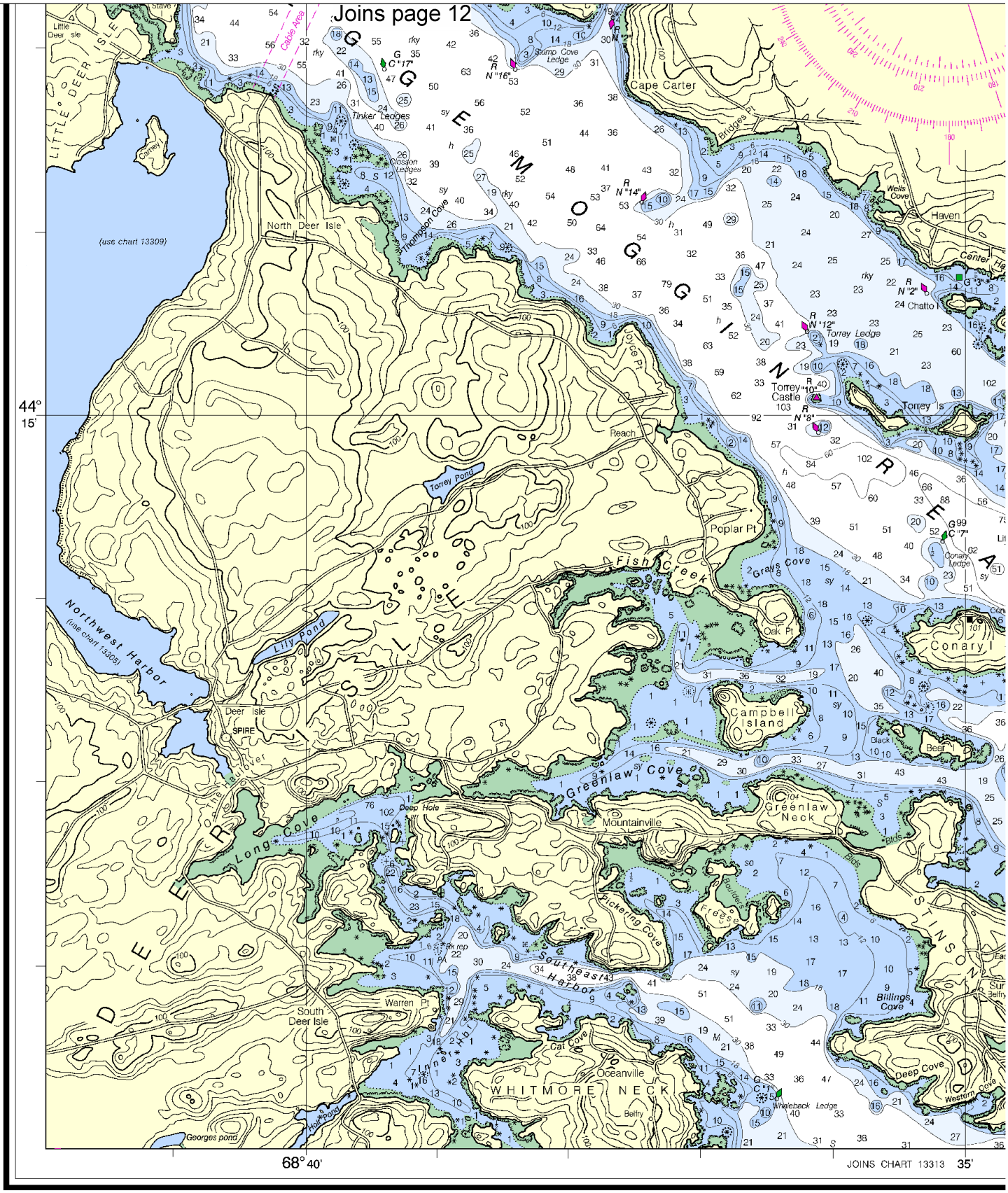
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
Joins page 19
MOUNT DESERT ISLAND
BAR HARBOR
Seal Cove Pond
Long Pond
Echo Lake
Somes Pond
Hodgdon Pond
Round Pond
Ripple Pond
Little Echo Lake
Northern Neck
Southern Neck
Pretty Marsh
Marsh Harbor
Hodgdon Cove
Somes Cove
Seal Cove
Deep Cove
Squid Cove
Great Cove
Mill Cove
Birch Cove
Dogfish Cove
Sand Cove
Gooseberry Cove
Goose Marsh Pond
Gooseberry Pond
Cable Area
Fish Pens
Rock Pt
Lookout Ledge
Ledges Pt
Birch I
John I
Folly I
Rumell Island
Billings Hill
Robbins Hill
Murphy Hill
Bald Mt
Oak Hill
Beech Mt
TOWER
Mansell Mt
Bernard Mt
Sargent Mt
Penobscot Mountain
The Notch
Center
(Seal Cove P O)
Seal Cove
Mount Desert
(Somesville)
SPIRE
Patty Iot Hill
High Head
The Hub
Carter Nubble
Beech Hill
Northern Neck
Clark Ridge
Freeman Ridge
Norwood Ridge
China Hill
Marshall Brook
Eastern Pt
Western Pt
Dogfish Pt
Old Field Hill
Lookout Ledge
Little Round Pond
Oak Hill
Squid
Bids
Pilings
Rep (1986)
Rky
Pnr
SO
so
h
sy
M



22nd Ed., May/ 03 ■ Corrected through NM May 3/03
Corrected through LNM Apr. 22/03

13316

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodical y by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS II

16

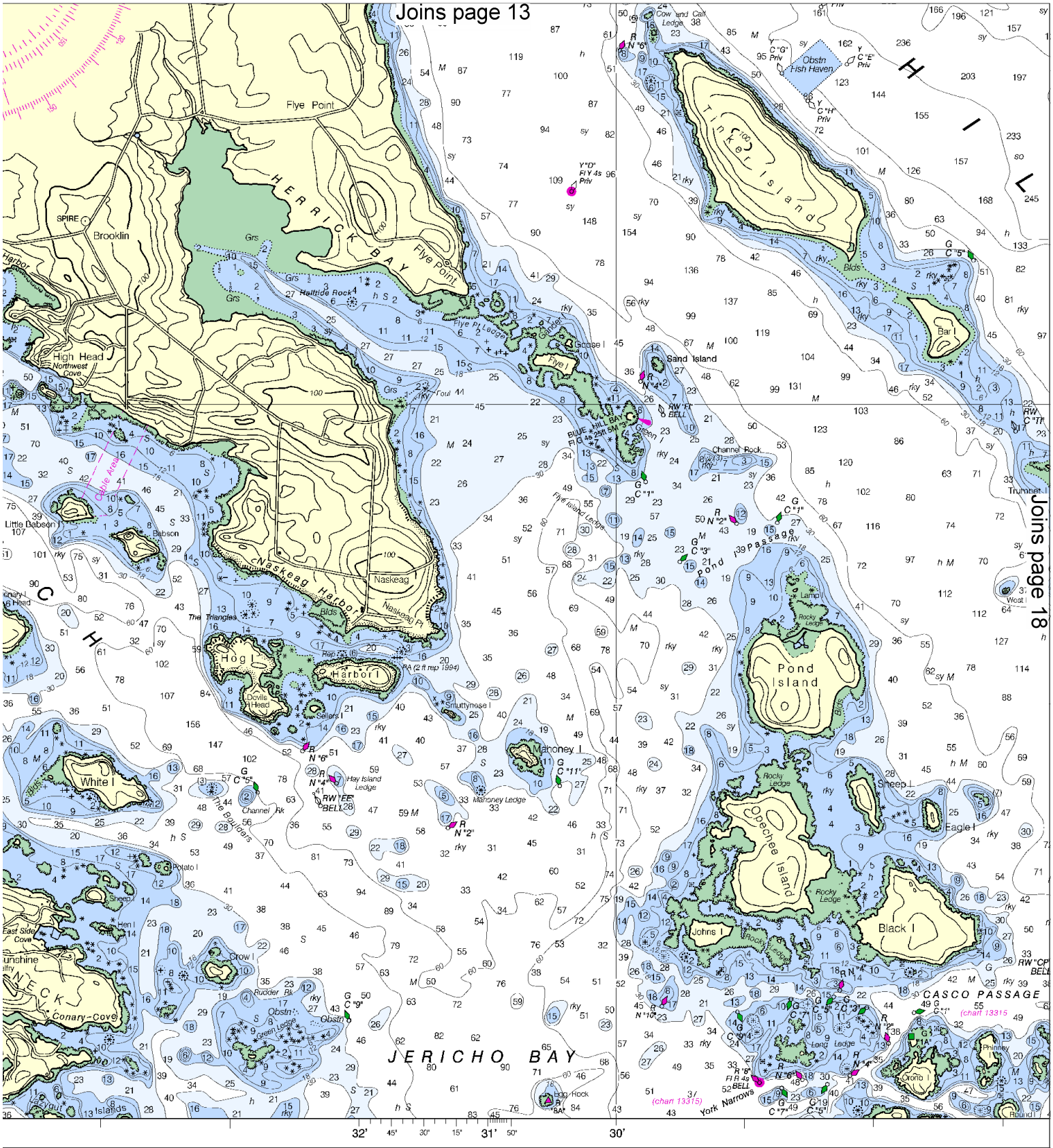
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

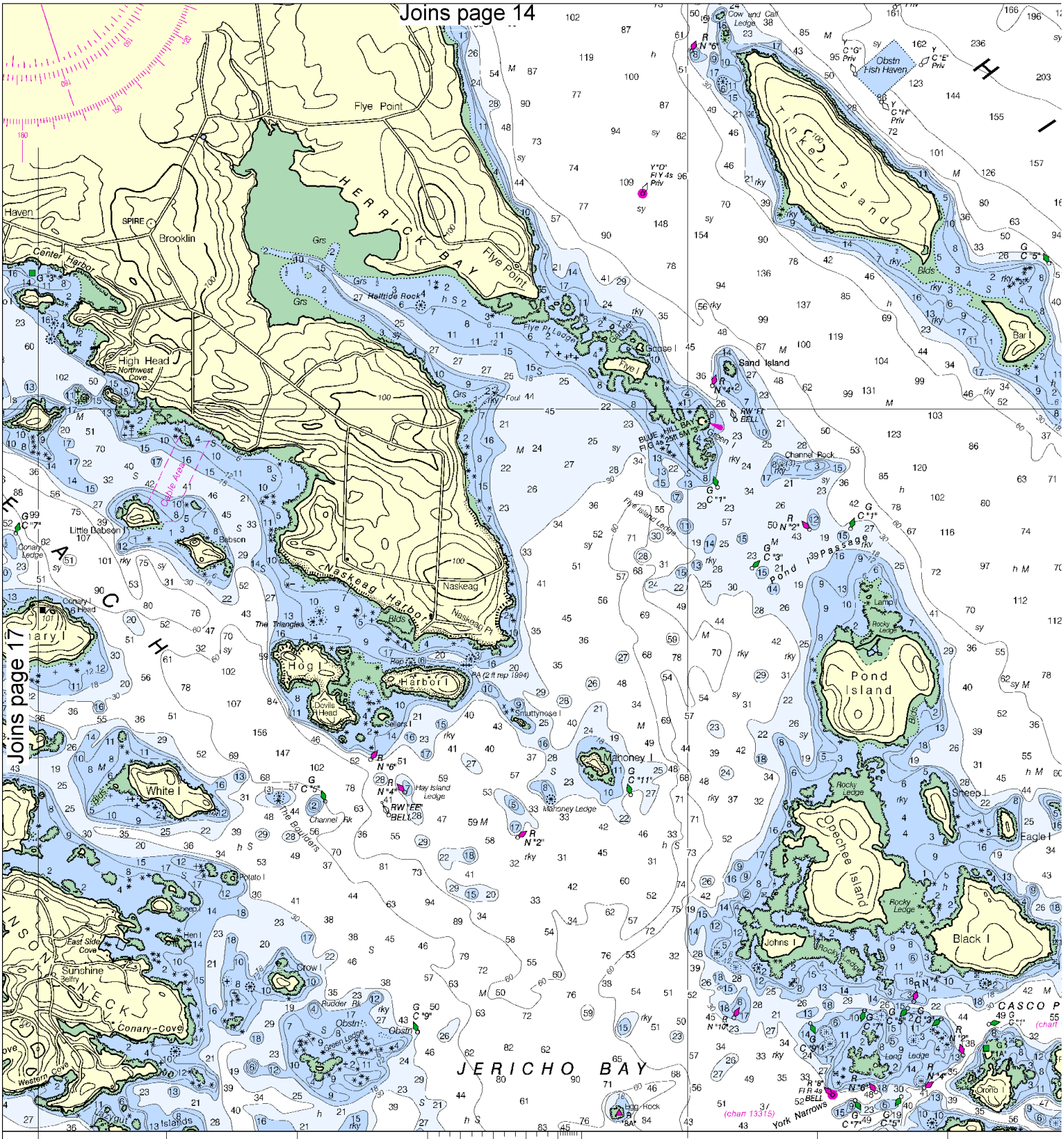
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



GS IN FEET

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

1 ½ 0

1000 0 10

18

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

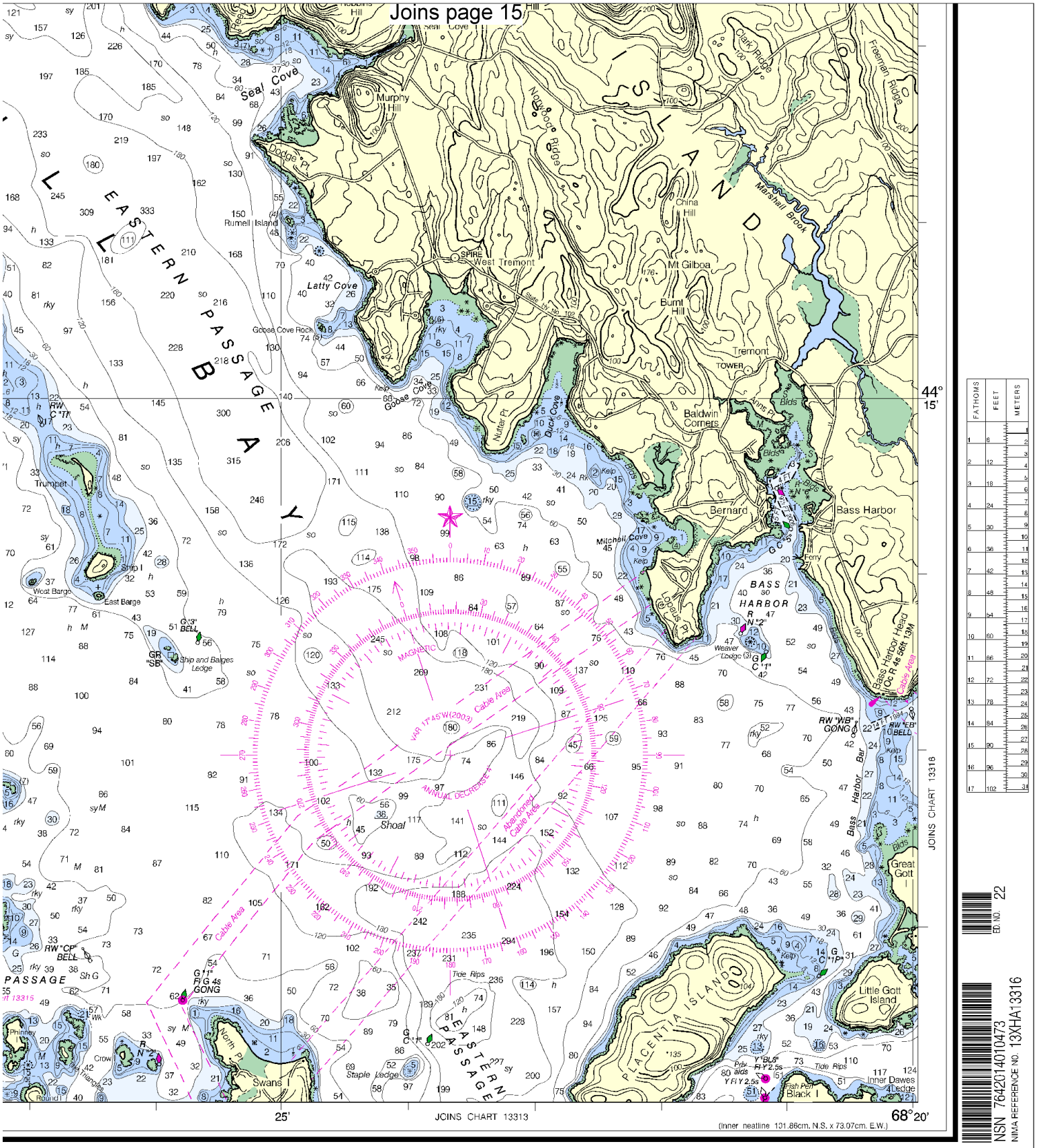
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 2 3

Yards

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Blue Hill Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13316

ED. NO. 22

NSN 7642014010473

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13316

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Group Southwest Harbor – 207-244-4204
Coast Guard Rockland – 207-596-6666
Coast Guard Station Southwest Harbor – 207-244-4270
Maine Marine Patrol – 800-452-4664
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.